MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

Clashes Reported, Government Reaction--Following a Tehran radio report of clashes in Bandar 'Abbas on 18 February, the clandestine Radio Iran asserted on 21 February that many had been injured in the incident, which the radio termed a "massive" demonstration against the "dictatorship." It also said that antigovernment demonstrations took place in Qom and Tabriz on 18 February in which citizens clashed with revolutionary guards.

In a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i castigated those who disrupt peace, stage marches forbidden by the Interior Ministry and cause clashes, saying that they are "sincere collaborators of Reagan." He asked people not to air their differences in speeches because "society...needs calm" and urged them to cooperate with the revolution and with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Tehran radio also reported that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr commented on the same issue, saying on 21 February that people should put aside their "clubs" and sit down to discuss matters. An unattributed Tehran radio commentary discussing the problem of "club wielding" said its source can be found in statements and documents distributed within organizations "rejected by society" that advise their members to "exacerbate" the differences between the president and other government members. Those who enjoy seeing anarchy rule but manage to survive it and who pose as the oppressed party are the "real perpetrators" of such acts, the commentary concluded.

British Prisoners--Three British missionaries imprisoned in Iran have been released from jail and are expected to return home within a week. Reporting their release, LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION added that a fourth Briton, businessman Andrew Pyke, is believed to be still under detention.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Mission--UN special envoy Olof Palme met on 20 and 21 February with Iranian officials, including President Bani-Sadr, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mohammad Hashemi, Prime Minister Raja'i's political adviser. According to Tehran radio, Bani-Sadr told Palme, who is attempting to mediate between Iran and Iraq, that Iran will not negotiate with Iraq until all Iraqi troops leave Iranian territory. Tehran radio's Arabic service, reporting Palme's meeting with Mohammad Hashemi, said Hashemi upbraided Palme for not telling the world about Iraq's "crimes" and said that Palme's neutrality is completely prejudiced on the side of the ahhressor."

Military Situation--Both Tehran radio and IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reported continued exchanges of fire and scattered engagements along all southern and western fronts from 20 to 22 February. Tehran radio claimed that Iraqi aircraft overflew southern cities but were forced by Iranian fire to flee and that Iranian troops cut off the Iraqi supply route in the Gilan-e Gharb region.

Iraq

According to the Damascus-based Voice of Iraq radio, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn was the target of an assassination attempt last week. Citing reports by arrivals from Baghdad, the radio said the attempt was uncovered only 5 minutes before it was scheduled to take place.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Kidnapped Diplomat--The chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Constitution and Freedom in Lebanon received a cable from the chairman of the Human Rights Commission

in Geneva, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, stating that the kidnapped Jordanian charge d'affaires is alive and is being detained "somewhere between" Damascus and Beirut.

Jordanian Ambassador--The Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR reported that Jordan's ambassador to Syria, Husayn Hamani, returned to Damascus after being recalled to Amman for consultations.

Commentaries--An unattributed Amman radio commentary claimed that Syria envies Jordan's good relations with the world and fears the reduction of Syria's role in international affairs. Such fears do not justify the Syrian rulers' mistakes, however, nor do they justify Syria's attempt to spoil relations between Jordan and the PLO, the commentary said. The Syrian attempt has split the PLO into pro-Syrian groups that oppose cooperation with Jordan and other groups that support such cooperation, the commentary said, adding that to play a "genuine role" Syria must adopt a balanced policy and give up its methods of "terrorism...political assassination and abduction" and "plotting against others and denying their roles."

A commentary by the Damascus newspaper TISHRIN, reported by Damascus radio, said the Arab nation is on the threshold of a "more dangerous and cunning phase of the Camp David conspiracy" in which the United States will be "wagering on the Jordanian regime." The overthrow of the Jordanian regime, the radio said, is now a "pressing pan-Arab responsibility."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Israeli forces staged a helicopter landing operation in Al-Kufur, near An-Nabatiyah, meeting with fierce resistance. Confirming the raid, Jerusalem radio reported that IDF forces destroyed an Arab Liberation Front base in the village, killing about 10 "terrorists" and blowing up several houses.

Egypt

'Ali Interview--In a television interview reported by MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali revealed that the tripartite autonomy talks are continuing on the technical level, although they are "almost considered suspended" because of different interpretations of Camp David on the part of Israel on one hand and of Egypt and the United States on the other. If Israel offers anything to "promote" the talks, he said, Egypt will welcome their continuation if there is a change in Israel's concept of "full autonomy."

Officer Arrests--AFP reported that the progressive unionist bulletin AT-TAQADDUM has claimed that a number of army officers were arrested for forming a secret antigovernment organization. Egyptian officials cited by the news agency, however, denied the allegations.

Saudi-YAR Relations

Citing the Lebanon newspaper AS-SAFIR, AFP reported a claim by the YAR opposition National Democratic Front that Saudi forces clashed with YAR troops after crossing the YAR border in Sa'dah Province. Although it did not say when the clashes began, the front's statement said they were continuing as of 21 February and it asserted that the Saudi troops set up a camp and "control points" in the area they occupied. Saudi aid to the YAR has stopped, the front claimed, following conflict between YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, a member of the YAR National Consultative Council and a strong supporter of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia

The West German news agency DPA, citing an FRG Government spokesman, reported on 21 February that Saudi Arabia has asked to buy the new European Tornado aircraft. According to the spokesman, such a purchase would require approval by Great Britain, Italy and the FRG, and will be discussed at the next FRG cabinet session.

Libya

Asserting that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's earlier remarks on a possible Soviet-Libyan treaty similar to the Soviet-Syrian treaty have been misinterpreted, Justice Secretary Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy said that Libya is not considering such a treaty at present but might do so if it were subjected to "foreign dangers." In remarks reported by KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, the secretary pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi had said that "circumstances forced" Syria to sign a treaty with the USSR and that under similar circumstances Libya might be forced to do the same.

Inter-Arab Affairs

In a joint communique issued on 21 February at the conclusion of a visit to Libya by PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, broadcast by Tripoli radio, the two countries called for a summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front "as soon as possible," expressed their support for the struggle of the Egyptian and Omani people to overthrow their respective governments and condemned planned U.S. maneuvers in Oman as "a serious threat to the sovereignty and independence of the Arab countries." They went on to express support for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on the Gulf and Indian Ocean areas and condemned French and U.S. "flagrant interference" in the affairs of Africa. The PDRY leader later arrived in Syria, Damascus radio reported, where he held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on various subjects, including the "serious turn" of U.S. intervention in the region and the need for continued support for the PLO.

UAE

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Rashid al-Mu'alla, ruler of Umm al-Qaiwayn Emirate, died on 21 February, GULF NEWS AGENCY reported. He was succeeded by his son, Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, according to EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY.

Afghanistan

Karmal Press Conference--TASS reported that President Babrak Karmal, commenting on French President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal on Afghanistan, told a Moscow press conference on 20 February that the DRA rejects "any attempts to impart an international coloring to the nonexistent Afghan problem." He reiterated that his government is prepared to settle the "problems that have arisen around Afghanistan" on the basis of its proposals of 14 May 1980. Asserting that U.S., Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian instructors are training the "mercenaries" who continue to "infiltrate" Afghanistan, Karmal also claimed that former members of Iran's SAVAK have set up training bases on Iranian territory.

Battle for Qandahar--According to AFP, a French television reporter who visited Qandahar from 15 to 18 February witnessed "fierce around-the-clock" fighting between Afghan rebels and Soviet and Afghan troops for control of the town. According to the reporter, the rebels held about 80 percent of the town and fighting was continuing when he left on 19 February. He added that the rebels "essentially" control the area between Qandahar and the Pakistani Province of Baluchistan.

Pakistan

Peshawar University and the Engineering University were closed indefinitely, Karachi radio reported, after demonstrations by students on 21 February that "had no relation to their academic activities." About 2,000 students, according to the radio, marched from the campus toward the city and some, when attempts were made to stop them, began firing at policemen with stolen guns. It added that other colleges in Peshawar city, Mardan, Naushehra and Charsadda also were closed because of student disturbances. These closures followed Karachi radio reports of disturbances at Lahore University last week.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR ELECTIONS

BK230943 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 11 Feb 81 p 1

[By V.O. Vaidik]

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb--Mr Babrak Karmal, prime minister of Afghanistan, has said that if the neighbouring countries, and other powers, who are supporting the rebels, give Kabul a guarantee of non-interference, it will be able to hold free and fair elections within two or three months. He gave this assurance in a series of talks with me.

I had three long sessions with Mr Karmal lasting for almost seven hours during a recent visit to Kabul. I had an opportunity to exchange views with the other prominent People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan leaders. I was also permitted to visit the Pol-e Charkhi jail, where I met several former ministers of Mr Hafizollah Amin, including Mr Shah Wali and Mr Ghorbandi.

Here are some portions of my conversations with Mr Karmal:

[Question] When do you think the Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan?
[Answer] As soon as outside military interference in our internal affairs stops.

[Question] The Afghans living in Afghanistan and abroad think that if the rebel activities slow down, you will try to impose a one-party communist rule in Afghanistan.
[Answer] Who are we to impose any kind of rule on the Afghan people? You know how independent and proud they are. They will be free to choose a government of their liking.

[Question] Even a non-communist government?
[Answer] Why not? Even our present revolution is not a socialist one. It is a national democratic revolution. We are not imposing our views on the people.

[Question] But all the newspapers and news media are controlled by the government. There is no opposition press in Afghanistan.
[Answer] It is true, but you should not forget the compulsions of the present revolutionary situation. Once peace is restored, you will see all kinds of newspapers flourishing in Afghanistan. We have already guaranteed the freedom of expression in our fundamental law.

[Question] What about the political parties? Can you really guarantee the freedom of expression without a multi-party system?
[Answer] I must be very frank with you. We will never recognise those so-called parties, which are operating from outside Afghanistan. They are not Afghan parties. They are foreign parties. How can we recognise foreign parties as Afghan parties?

[Question] But Mr Prime Minister, you know that several well-meaning and enlightened citizens in your country are functioning as political groups. Why don't you recognise them and let them fight elections against your party, if you ever hold free elections?
[Answer] Yes, I don't mind. I will be more than happy if they form political parties. I will welcome the possibilities of emergence of nation-wide political parties and political leadership. As you know, we have already launched the Fatherland Front. Anybody can join it. Even those who are not in agreement with all our principles are joining this front.

[Question] How many months do you think you will take to hold elections?
[Answer] Not more than two months.

[Question] Our experience in India is that it takes at least six months to prepare for a poll.
[Answer] I feel it won't take us more than two to three months to arrange elections.

[Question] How would you ensure that the elections are free and fair?
[Answer] You should have faith in my words, birader (brother). We are trying our best to give a humane government. We are not killing anybody, except in the battlefield. You have yourself seen me working among the people of Afghanistan and fighting for their rights for many years.

[Question] Yes, I have known you and I know you have good intentions. But in the sphere of state policy, how far can personal intentions be relevant?
[Answer] It is not something personal. We have guaranteed human rights in the fundamental law. Our comrades and the party sincerely believe in this approach. Moreover, international observers can be invited to see for themselves whether the elections are free and fair.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, IRAN

LD221118 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 22 Feb 81

[By MTI correspondent Karoly Patak]

[Text] Kabul, 21 Feb (MTI)--On Saturday Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of Afghanistan, received a special correspondent of MTI and answered his questions.

Question: No meeting took place between you and the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran during the latest foreign ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in Delhi. In fact, those countries made the impression that they do not recognize diplomatically the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. What is your opinion?

Answer: As far as Pakistan is concerned, recently that country declared that even if it started negotiations with us, it would regard us not as the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan. That is somewhat strange. Besides, I am a member of the Central Committee of the party, so that prerequirement could be easily met. Following the revolution, our country was recognized by all those countries that had done before. What is more, Pakistan maintains its embassy in Kabul. We are in constant contact with its charge d'affaires. We cultivate normal trading links with Pakistan, and there is a scheduled air service between Kabul and Pakistan.

Question: What about the other neighbour, Iran?

Answer: After December 27, 1979, our president, Babrak Karmal, sent a message to Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, and said that we wish to maintain [words indistinct] friendly and fraternal relations. President Bani-Sadr responded to Babrak Karmal as president of Afghanistan. That surely amounts to diplomatic recognition. What is more, Iran has an embassy in Kabul with a charge d'affaires and a consulate in Herat on the border. Our stand is unchanged: All disputed questions can be settled in peaceful negotiations. There is no ground whatsoever for any difference in views between Iran and Afghanistan. We hope that the leader of Iran will soon find the way to open a dialogue. We have no claims, territorial or other. We did not, do not and will [word indistinct] anyone. It is widely known that it is we who are the (?injured) party.

Question: What is your opinion about the stands adopted by the conference of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries?

Answer: I could not agree with their including our affairs in the agenda, since it is tantamount to interference. What is more, the final declaration of the conference made no mention of the hostile outside activities against our country. We have issued a special declaration on that point. It can be concluded that there were differences in views; in fact, there were heated debates on the issues. But we actively took part in all discussions affecting our [word indistinct].

All in all, the discussants reached agreement over several international questions, which is quite an achievement.

Being outside all alliances, we are founding members of the movement, and wish to remain above there also in the future. Our policy is based on peace and friendship with all the countries, especially our neighbours, the foreign minister of Afghanistan concluded.

KESHTMAND ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, TRADE RELATIONS

LD201508 Budapest MTI in English 1119 GMT 20 Feb 81

[By MTI correspondent Karoly Patak]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Feb (MTI)--"Despite the acts of sabotage from the outside, Afghanistan closed the year with good economic results. We fulfilled our yearly plan everywhere except a few areas affected by particularly great havoc," said Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolution Council of Afghanistan, talking to MTI's special correspondent in Kabul.

Replying to questions, Keshtmand said that the government sees its biggest economic result in the comparative stabilization of the basic consumer good prices and the checking of the inflation rate. The Soviet assistance was of immeasurable importance in the country's life, said Keshtmand. The Soviet Union provided a number of indispensable commodities free of charge and imposed foreign trade terms exceedingly favourable for Afghanistan. For instance, it imports Afghan gas at a very high price.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand mentioned the restoration of the sabotage-prone sectors of production as the most important target for the new fiscal year, beginning in a month.

As he told it, last year they managed to increase the wheat outputs, together with food production as a whole. But there was a lag in sugar beet and cotton production, which he attributed chiefly to the sabotage actions by foreign agents. Despite the government doing its utmost to alleviate the difficulties, there were troubles with the fuel supply, first of all in the distribution of firewood, the principal fuel of the population.

Central economic planning should be adjusted to the conditions of the parallel development of the private and the state sectors, said Keshtmand. "The private sector plays a highly important role in our country; it forms part of our economic life, and we strive to convince those interested that we do not aim to destroy them. What is more, we encourage the private capital to act within certain limits. The large-scale industry is under state control in Afghanistan. To coordinate the cooperation activities of the private capital and the state, we have recently set up a consultative economic council in charge of working out additional conditions for the mutually advantageous collaboration. Naturally, it remains our basic principle to assist the state sector with continuous investment projects," said the vice president.

Except neighbouring Iran, he said, Afghanistan maintains normal trade relations with all of its former partners, including Pakistan and the Western countries, in the spirit of mutual advantages.

DEFENSE MINISTER EULOGIZES SOVIET ARMED FORCES

LD222146 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Speech by DRA Defense Minister Brig Gen Mohammad Rafi' on the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Day--place not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, soldiers and courageous officers: For more than 60 years, the USSR Armed Forces have safeguarded their revolutionary achievements satisfactorily by conscientious work. Their numerous victories over their enemies bear out the (?saying) of the great leader of the world toilers, who said that a revolution is valuable only when it can defend itself. After the victory of the Great October Revolution in 1917, the defense of the achievements of the revolution was counted as a vital (?condition) for the new social development, because imperialism, with its reactionary policy, wanted to stifle the young Soviet republic. Therefore, the struggle against domestic and foreign counterrevolutionary forces and the possession of a reliable instrument for that purpose was counted as an essential measure which made it necessary to establish a liberating army to safeguard the political power of workers and toilers.

The Red Army had deeply popular (?features) and was established in the most difficult time, when the enemies of the revolution had unleashed war against the USSR. The Red Army showed its role in the first days of its establishment as a (?popular) army. It has never been used against the people or for the domination of others' territory; on the contrary, it has been used only in the defense of the Soviet masses and the Soviet republics, against aggression by various enemies. At the time of the civil war, 1918-20, this young army liquidated various internal and foreign counterrevolutionary forces. In the first years after the victory of the revolution armed aggression, guided by imperialism, was staged against the Soviet soil, which proved that the reactionary circles of the capitalist countries would not stop their aggression against the young Soviet republic and were trying to destroy it.

The great war initiated by German fascism on 23 June 1941 was the occasion of a great armed attack by the imperialist (?reactionary) forces against the USSR. The question of the existence or nonexistence of the world's first socialist country was at stake. The destiny of the first government of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and the (?hope) for future, progress and democracy in the world were decided in that war. Therefore, the great historic responsibility for the war against Germany and its collaborators lay on the shoulders of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Soviet Army emerged victorious from the war, which resulted in the resolute defeat of the aggressor. The Soviet Army liberated many countries in Asia and Europe from the fascist tyranny and accomplished its internationalist duty to the (?full). The defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan prepared suitable conditions for the victory of revolution in many countries. A number of countries chose the path of socialist development. The international system of socialism was established, great crises were created in the colonialist and imperialist system and national liberation movements developed, particularly in the [word indistinct] countries. It is obvious that this trend and the course of events were not to the liking of world reaction. That is why it began to block the path of the process of world revolutionary movements. Thus, it embarked on the cold war and the arms race and consequently on the nuclear (?threat). Finally, as a result of aggressive policy, the big imperialist countries, led by the United States, founded NATO in 1949. The socialist countries had to take countermeasures against the establishment of the aggressive NATO bloc and their military [word indistinct], so the Warsaw Pact, which is wholly a defensive bloc, was established in 1955.

The members of this pact do not threaten any other country and have not encroached upon any other country. They do not have any claims on the territory of others and do not and will not interfere in any other country's internal affairs.

The Warsaw Pact is fundamentally different from the (?imperialist) military blocs, which are antipopular and interfering. No matter how much the bourgeois press rants and raves about the Soviet military threat, it cannot deny the reality of this doctrine of the USSR, which has (?a defensive) character.

The people of the USSR cannot overlook the fact that, as a result of the activities of U.S. reactionary circles, the situation in the world is clearly deteriorating. The U.S. military budget for 1981 alone has been allocated and estimated at more than $170 billion, and $51.3 billion has been allocated for the development and manufacture of new military equipment [words indistinct]. The Chinese leaders, in collusion with the U.S. reactionary circles, play the role of instigator in international affairs and openly support the imperialist militarists' reactionary forces. In some (?150) wars and armed clashes initiated by the imperialists since World War II, causing the death of millions of people, the United States was the chief active (?organizer), which threatened the world with the use of nuclear weapons 19 times. If we look at the facts, it is not the Soviet military bases that have besieged the United States; it is the U.S. bases that have encircled the USSR, with 386 U.S. bases deployed around the Soviet borders.

Was it the USSR who first made the atom bomb and used it against human beings? Was it the USSR who embarked on the manufacture of nuclear submarines and ballistic missiles? Was it the USSR who first embarked on the manufacture of cruise missiles? The answer is clear: All of these measures were first taken by the United States, and the USSR had to prepare and equip to safeguard itself and other socialist countries; to safeguard peace and stability in the world. The Soviet Armed Forces were strengthened for the purpose of dealing a fatal blow to every kind of interfering measure. The (?goal) of the Soviet Armed Forces, as constituted today, is (?service) to the people. And, of course, the Soviet Armed Forces, like every other fighting force, have the duty to (?repulse foreign interference). But its power is always directed against force, war and aggression and in the final analysis they support the struggles of the masses who fight for freedom and independence. The internationalist role of the Soviet Armed Forces in supporting the just and liberating struggles of the majority of peoples has become clearly evident. Whenever the peace-loving and toiling people of the world have faced the aggression and threat of the imperialist forces, the Soviet people and Armed Forces have come to their assistance and have accomplished their internationalist duties. In 1919, the USSR helped the people of Hungary who had carried out a socialist revolution. In the period of 1920-30, it rendered technical and military assistance (?to) the Mongolian, Chinese and (?Spanish) revolutionaries. In 1961-62, it played an active role in the defense of the Cuban revolution. The great Soviet country's assistance to other nations is in complete accord with the trend of social development and the logic of class struggle in the international arena. At the present time, all of those countries that have chosen the noncapitalist path of development rely on the disinterested and friendly aid of the USSR and of other socialist countries.

Based on this (?principle), the DRA requested military assistance from the USSR, in accord with article 4 of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DRA and the USSR and article 51 of the UN Charter, for the armed defense of the country, revolution and people. When the interference of reaction and imperialism in our country ceases and the probability of aggression is eliminated, the limited USSR military contingents will leave Afghan soil. Our friend and brotherly country renders all-round assistance in the training of the military cadres of Afghanistan. At this very moment, a great number of DRA Armed Forces cadres are under military training in the training institutes and a great number are trained in this country under the supervision of experts and prominent teachers. In addition to moral support, the USSR Ministry of Defense has assisted the DRA Armed Forces with materials such as rice, grains, ghee, water tanks, oil and other donations.

The people of the USSR and their heroic armed forces are celebrating the 63d anniversary of the establishment of their army, on the opening day of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party. I would like, on behalf of the DRA Armed Forces, to congratulate them sincerely on this great historic event and to express hope for a further strengthening of the armed forces of the friendly and brother country, the USSR, that guardian of world peace and security.

KENYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 5-DAY STATE VISIT

Arrival in Bombay

BK221612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] President of Kenya Daniel Arap Moi arrived in Bombay today to begin a 5-day state visit. He was received at the Santa Cruz Airport by Maharashtra Minister for Housing Mrs Pramila Yagnik. The Kenyan students studying in various institutions in Bombay city gave the president a big ovation. After an overnight stay in Bombay the president and his party will leave for Delhi.

Arrival in New Delhi

BK230902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya arrived in New Delhi this morning from Bombay on a 5-day state visit to this country. He was given a warm and ceremonial welcome. President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues were among those who received the Kenyan president at the airport. This is the first ever visit by any Kenyan head of state to this country.

Welcoming the visiting dignitary, President Reddy expressed the hope that his visit will provide an impetus to strengthening of ties of cooperation between the two countries. He said India is willing to share its experience and developmental process with Kenya. Expressing his gratitude for the fraternal reception, President Moi said he and his colleagues will be anxious to draw on the Indian knowhow in economic development.

The All-India Radio correspondent says President Moi's high-powered delegation includes seven ministers of his Cabinet covering the Ministries of Home [and Constitutional Affairs], Foreign Affairs, Industry, Economic Planning and Development, and Education. The Kenyan president is calling on the Indian president this afternoon. The prime minister will later call on President Moi. This would be followed by official level talks. Sanjiva Reddy is hosting a banquet in honor of the visiting dignitary this evening.

GANDHI ON RISK OF MAJOR WAR, U.S. ROLE IN PAKISTAN

BK201614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The prime minister has expressed concern over the risk of a major war which may break out in Asia. In an interview with an Italian newspaper, Mrs Gandhi said that creating favorable conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan can help in cooling down the tension. About the U.S. role in Pakistan, Mrs Gandhi said that America has always supported military regimes in Pakistan. It is believed that they have now developed a global strategy in which, according to their thinking, Pakistan can give greater help to them.

DESAI: STABILITY IN PAKISTAN IN INDIA'S INTEREST

BK201616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Morarji Desai said that a stable and prosperous Pakistan is in India's own interest, because any disturbance on its outskirts will hit India adversely. In an interview with three Pakistani journalists in New Delhi, he said that the whole region needs an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation. Desai said if this is secured, no big power can interfere in the affairs of the region.

SPOKESMAN ON REPORTED INDIA-PAKISTAN SUMMIT

BK230901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Replying to questions by newsmen about press reports regarding the possibility of an Indo-Pakistan summit meeting, an official spokesman in New Delhi said today that a lot of ground needs to be covered before such a meeting can achieve positive and constructive results. The press report was based on a news item in a Pakistan daily which spoke of the likelihood of a meeting between Mrs Gandhi and President Ziaul Haq. The spokesman pointed out that India has been making constant efforts for normalization of relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement.

PAKISTAN OFFERED ALTERNATE SITE FOR BOMBAY CONSULATE

BK211615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] It was officially stated in New Delhi today that India would be willing to consider giving Pakistan an appropriate site for its consulate in Bombay.

An official spokesman, who was replying to questions on a Pakistan press report, said the site proposed by Pakistan earlier was in a congested area and would not be suitable for the location of a diplomatic mission, but Pakistan could suggest an alternative site.

SOVIET UNION TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING GOODS

BK211305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet Union would import 1 billion rupees worth of Indian engineering goods this year. This was stated by leader of the Soviet foreign trade delegation (G.S. Suchkin), who visited India on a purchase mission. He was speaking to newsmen in New Delhi on the eve of the delegation's departure to Moscow. The delegation was highly impressed by India's capabilities in the field of engineering industry.

PROTOCOL ON GOODS EXCHANGE WITH GDR SIGNED

BK210342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] India and the German Democratic Republic have signed a protocol on increasing the exchange of goods and technology. The exchange will be on the basis of the principle of mutually most-favored nation.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

BK210912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] India and Bulgaria today signed a 3-year cultural exchange program, for the period 1981-83, in New Delhi. It provides for strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, science, art, culture, mass media, public health and sports.

It was signed by visiting Bulgarian Minister for Culture Mrs Zhivkova and Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare S.B. Chavan. The program also envisages setting up of a joint Indo-Bulgarian committee for strengthening cooperation in these fields. The joint committee will work for a time-bound cooperation program.

DOMESTIC URANIUM TO BE USED IN POWERPLANT

BK220926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] India will use natural uranium as fuel in its future atomic powerplants. PTI, quoting official sources, reports that proven reserves of natural uranium in the country will be adequate for the purpose. Indigenous fuel fabrication facilities are being suitably augmented in the country for meeting the increasing demand of such fuel. The center has already under consideration a proposal to set up an atomic power station of 470 MW capacity in the western region.

DAILY LAUDS TERMINATION OF NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH U.S.

BK221514 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 6 Feb 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Nuclear Fuel"]

[Text] India's reported suggestion to the U.S. Government to terminate the bilateral agreement on fuel supplies for Tarapur reactors is a judicious move in the existing circumstances. Tarapur fuel supplies have been a major irritant in Indo-U.S. relations for some time because the U.S. has tried to impose extraneous conditions for honouring its contractual obligations. It is out of question for India to accept the demand that it sign a discriminatory non-proliferation treaty and open all its nuclear installations to international inspection. India has shown considerable restraint and patience in waiting for the uncertain American supplies as long as there was a slight chance of their coming through. Now obviously that is a forlorn hope, considering the views of the Reagan administration. The only sensible course is to end the uncertainty by having the agreement annulled.

The U.S. Government, however, may not accept India's suggestion because it will free India to reprocess the spent fuel from the Tarapur reactors. The Americans apparently want to have their cake and eat it as well. Whatever be the problems on the U.S. side, the government must make it clear that if the U.S. does not supply the needed fuel on time, India will be free to exploit all options open to it for running the Tarapur reactors. This can be done by using a mixed oxide fuel using plutonium recovered from the spent fuel. According to American correspondents, this is exactly what the Department of Atomic Energy [as published] intends to do. Reassuring as the news is, it is outrageous that the Indian people should come to know of such a vital decision through the foreign press. This is particularly galling because Indian newsmen have repeatedly queried DAE officials on their contingency plans to meet Tarapur's fuel problems, only to get vague and elusive replies. The decision to start reprocessing was long overdue. The first plant for the purpose has been ready for two years. The stakes involved in recovering plutonium can be appreciated from the fact that it is the crucial energising fuel needed for our future breeder reactors, which alone promise a viable long-term atomic energy option for India.

FOOD PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO REACH 133 MILLION TONS

BK210907 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Feb (AFP)--Food production in India during the current financial year ending March next is officially expected to touch an all time high of 133 million tonnes. A government release here today said that rice crop was estimated at 56 million tonnes, about 2 million tonnes more than the previous record production. Wheat was also expected to be a record at 36 million tonnes. It was noted that the improved performance had led the planners to fix a target of 154 million tonnes in food production to be achieved by the end of the current sixth 5-year development plan which is now in its second year. The output of pulses also rose to 11.5 million tonnes from last year's 8.4 million tonnes but was still lesser than the 1979 production of 12.2 million tonnes.

LIBYAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH ZIAUL HAQ, AGHA SHAHI

Calls on President

BK220827 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] (Muhammad al-Magrub), leader of the visiting Libyan delegation, has said that the purpose of his talks with the Pakistani Government is to prepare a practical program of economic cooperation that will benefit both countries. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of the delegation by Minister of State Mahmud Ali in Islamabad last night. He said that the people of Pakistan and Libya are linked by deep religious bonds. These ties between the two countries' Muslims were snapped during the time of colonial rule, he said, but are now being restored. (Al-Magrub) said that the holding company under which the two countries are cooperating will promote friendly relations and understanding between Pakistan and Libya.

Mahmud Ali, in his speech, expressed the hope that the Libyan delegation's visit to Pakistan will aid in consolidating bi'ateral cooperation and solidarity.

The Libyan delegation called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq last evening in Rawalpindi. The delegation talked with the president about proposals for cooperation between Pakistan and Libya with regard to economic ventures, commercial exchanges, cultural relations, technical expertise, education and manpower. Delegation leader (Al-Magrub) later told AP of Pakistan that his talks with the president were very useful.

Shahi Addresses Dinner

BK210936 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that the success of the joint Pakistan-Libya projects will assist in strengthening the Islamic countries, consequently allowing them to emerge as an independent political force. He said this while addressing a dinner in Islamabad last night in honor of the Libyan delegation, led by Minister of Labor and Social Welfare (Muhammad al-Magrub), that is currently visiting Pakistan. Agha Shahi stressed the need to increase the two countries' close and friendly understanding and cooperation in economic and other fields. The Libyan minister said that the historical relations between Pakistan and Libya are based on the common foundation of adherence to Islam. He said that the Libyan delegation has come to Pakistan to exchange views on concrete steps for beneficial bilateral cooperation and to give final shape to these steps. He said that the success of these objectives will set an example for all of the Islamic countries and will stabilize Islamic solidarity.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PIRACHA LEAVES FOR JAKARTA

BK210928 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] An eight-member delegation led by Foreign Secretary Riaz Piracha left Islamabad for Jakarta, where it will hold talks with Indonesian authorities on closer economic cooperation between Pakistan and Indonesia. The two sides will identify specific fields where there is a possibility of increasing cooperation. Possibilities of cooperation will be explored in the fields of sugar industry, oil refining, cotton growing and scientific research. The talks in Jakarta will continue for 1 week and the report prepared at the talks will be submitted at the annual conference of the Pakistani-Indonesian Economic and Cultural Ministerial Commission, which will be held in Islamabad later in the spring.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES NATION ON NEED FOR UNITY

LD220342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Speech by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i broadcast on unidentified Tehran Domestic Television Service program on 22 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] Some of our compatriots are enduring hardships during this particular time, when we are facing some difficulties. Our workers, who have always received bonuses on the Iranian New Year [starting 21 March], are patriotically tolerating hardships due to the exorbitant cost of the war and the capabilities of the country. They are putting up with the situation. They know that these shortcomings are not the result of tyranny. If our hands are tied in paying the end-of-year bonuses, and if we are not able to take care of our dear working compatriots properly, they surely know that we spend this money on other expenditures that are necessary for the protection of the country, the defense of the beloved homeland and Islam. I wish to use this opportunity to express my thanks to all the dear workers who live in conditions of hardship in order to ensure that this revolution will endure, and that beloved Islam will become victorious. And, as regards that small and limited group of people who are either not paying sufficient attention to the present conditions or who are misguided or hostile and incite the people and create strikes in factories, they should wake up. They should begin to appreciate the conditions of the times as soon as possible. There is no need for the people to endure such unseemly actions. The government will also take the necessary measures, with the power that it has at its disposal. But it is better if we, in our own analysis, come to the conclusion that today is the time for cooperation, the time for production, the time when the great mission for the success of the revolution is placed upon our shoulders. We should try hard and through our organizations we should try to increase production. Our country is a dependent country. In order to lose this dependency it is necessary for us to regain our self-sufficiency, which will not be achieved unless we increase our production.

From the standpoint of foreign exchange we have nothing to be concerned about, particularly as we possess a large amount of gold that will protect our country for some time to come against satanical powers. Our compatriots know that we do not rely on foreign exchange; we do not rely on gold; we continue to rely upon the approach of our dear imam, the Islamic approach, the approach shown to us by a distinguished student of this doctrine. Our imam says that if we cut off relations for 15 years then we will discover ourselves, we will discover our Islamic nature.

In connection with the issues current in society, as other colleagues and peers of mine have also said, I deem it necessary to point out the stance taken by the oppressors toward your government: They have fortunately declared that they cannot come to terms with this government. This is a source of hope that they have lost all expectation of reaching any compromise with this republic in these circumstances, and that they have realized that those who came to fight us have abandoned their last hopes, and those who cunningly engaged in sowing discord among us realized that this government will not surrender in the face of these efforts.

As for the hypocrites, as for these who sow discord--these, too, should know well, in the light of the stance adopted by the oppressors, what kind of policy they are pursuing; those who disrupt the peace of society, those who engage in staging marches, contrary to Interior Ministry instructions, and cause clashes, those who make trouble by planting bombs here and there have been exposed.

In these circumstances, they are no more than sincere collaborators with Reagan, because they will achieve the self-same thing that Reagan will achieve. The government's fall, the weakening of the people's morale will do nothing but make the enemies of Islam happy.

I will once again declare that these people will resist any kind of disruption; these people are alert; they have staged a revolution and they themselves will safeguard it. I sincerely request that writers and orators refrain from dragging differences into their papers or speeches. What we have agreed to in words we should follow in deeds, not raising these issues in speeches, since the basis for debate is available and open, since it is possible to sit at a table and bring up the problems. We should not take peace away from society. Society is at war and needs calm. Let this society engage in revolutionary reconstruction, instead of being involved in clashes with these who sow discord. I ask you: Has all that the people achieved over the 2 years since the revolution not been enough to bring you to your senses and to impel you to think of your achievements instead of failures? Where in the world has a 2-year-old revolution achieved so much success?

As a junior soldier, I once again recommend that the hypocrites, the discordmongers, the counterrevolutionaries, whoever and wherever they may be, think about these matters. History will not forgive them. As regards those of us who knowingly keep the people away from their revolutionary movement and force them to engage in an internal struggle, who have abandoned the character of the revolution and are now engaged in criticizing individuals, who have diverted the people from discussing what is at stake in the revolution to who is prominent in the revolution: Are they not committing a sin?

Our nation has made its final decision. Our nation is determined to take this revolution to final victory. You can be on the side of the nation. You certainly know well, if you look into your heart a little, that cooperation with these people, cooperation with these revolutionaries, is better by far than cooperating with Reagan. Life does not provide the opportunity for repeated experiments. I appeal to you before it is too late to return to the embrace of the nation and to march side-by-side and in step with the nation, under the imam's leadership, and know that this society will eventually prove such a victory for this revolution that you will be sorry for not having cooperated.

However, you should know that the words of the small soldier will never take the form of begging. The potential at the disposal of the republic and of the people is sufficient to put you in your place, no matter what your position. You are no greater than Saddam. You are no greater than America. The people who are fighting against America, the people who are fighting against Saddam can fight against a handful of you speakers, newspaper writers and demonstrators. But these people wish that you would come to the embrace of Islam, to the lap of the revolution and the people, because our revolution is a creative revolution. It is a humane revolution. It is not a revolution of bayonets and of executions. I hope that you will not be the cause of making this revolution a revolution of executions. Islam is the citadel of security, the citadel of grace and the citadel of affection. This revolution came into being with an Islamic content and will advance in the same way. The best government in which you can live and with which you can cooperate is the government of Islam. I urge you to cooperate with the revolutionaries and with the imam. Assist this revolution. It is in the interest of all of us. May God enable all of us to succeed in His will. May God make our hearts even kinder to one another than before. With the hope of greater triumphs, I beseech God's care for all of you.

BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON WAR, INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE

LD211830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Dr Bani-Sadr, answering a question put to him by a PARS correspondent about his views on the incidents that have taken place during the past few days in different parts of the country, said: This is an act of club wielding and I am against it. The people should show a mature approach and should respond logically. Logic cannot be answered by clubs. Regardless of their professions or groups, since they do not all come from the same group, we should ask these people to put their clubs to one side and express their views. Answering another question on whether he considers a face-to-face discussion on television a suitable approach, the president said: Yes, it is suitable. Instead of wielding their clubs, they should sit around and discuss matters. People are mature and grown up and would accept a logical solution. About the possibility that he would take part in this discussion, he said: That would be possible, since a face-to-face discussion is not an interview. [possible reference to his previous comments on radio and telvision where he said that he would not take part in radio or television interviews until the attitude of those managing the media changes radically]

About Saddam's recent comments, threatening to capture more towns and cities if Iran does not agree to negotiate, he said: I happened to refer to this point in my meeting with Palme yesterday. I said that Saddam Husayn has now prepared a number of his forces, who have passed basic military training, to be sent to the fronts. When he decides to send new forces to the fronts it means that he has no hope of achieving victory with his present forces. This is what one can gather from his remarks. Very well, if the present forces cannot achieve anything, how can you threaten us? You [referring to Saddam] are in fact proving your weakness, since a strong man does not voice threats. Let us see what you can do. What is important to this generation is not the number of cities gained or lost. The important point is the right to independence, which this generation has gained and intends to defend. Independence does not prevent the enemy from capturing our land. The previous regime claimed that it had not surrendered an inch of Iran's soil to the enemy. But the previous regime had surrendered the mind and the wealth of all Iranians.

When foreigners come here and try to impose a way of life on us, this generation could lose its independence. Therefore, this generation should defend its independence. If they have captured 10 towns, we will fight to defend other towns that have not been captured. Even if they take over the entire country we will continue to fight. For 55 years foreigners controlled Iran. Iran was not ours. It was ruled by America. They were ruling Iran, but we fought them.

Saddam's threat is like threatening a duck with a pond. We are used to fighting and always have been. All of our lives we have struggled and fought and, as I said before, fighting Saddam's regime is like our struggles against the shah's regime. We consider the Iraqi nation and the Iraqi brothers as prisoners. We would not say that a foreigner has come and taken some of our land and we intend to reclaim it. We say a fascist has enslaved a nation and does not welcome a free nation as a neighbor, because it fears the day when this free nation might remind the Iraqi nation of their own freedom. That is why we are fighting them.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

LD212121 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] This morning, the millennial congress of Avicenna, the great Iranian scientist and philosopher, was inaugurated with the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. These ceremonies were held in the presence of several high-ranking officials of the Iranian Government, some of the foreign ambassadors to the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as people from all walks of life. After recitation of some verses from the holy Koran, the minister of culture and higher education and the chairman of the national committee of UNESCO, each praised the scientific status of Avicenna in their speeches.

In his speech the Iranian president praised the scientific position of Avicenna and that of contemporary Iranian innovators and inventors. President Bani-Sadr also said: After two centuries of havoc, cuased by the cultural domination by the West and succeeded by 55 years of tyrannical rule by the Pahlavi regime, which considered innovation and invention beyond the Iranians' capabilities, the Islamic revolution of Iran in itself is the best innovator and inventor for today's generation. This revolution has brought about an opportunity for today's generation to show itself to the world as a nation which has the potential for innovation as well as [word indistinct], and that this nation can participate in a public campaign for its own progress.

In another part of his speech, the president said: Today, in the battlefields, the enemy is dependent upon a great number of arms, whereas we rely upon the innovation of this generation and what we have gained so far has been due to the tendency of this generation toward innovation.

BANI-SADR MEETS KHOMEYNI, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD211214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with whom he had talks this morning. According to a PARS report, the president briefed the imam on the latest events and developments on the war fronts and on various issues of state.

Replying to questions put to him by the PARS correspondent at the conclusion of this audience, about the problems discussed with the imam, the president said: During this meeting discussions were held on the issues of war and the work accomplished and being carried out, the trip to Iran by the [Olof Palme-led] delegation, foreign policies in connection with Iran, the situation in the region, the changes that would emerge in the region if we are victorious and the would-be position of the powers in the region and the significance of victory for the liberty of Muslim peoples generally.

About the war fronts, Dr Bani-Sadr said: At present our situation on the war fronts on the whole is good.

In reply to the question whether the repeated visits by Olof Palme will have an influence on the fate of the war or not, the president said: This depends on what our adversary has agreed to do through this delegation. If he has conceded to our expectations, then this should be investigated and we should decide what to do if he does not agree; the confirmation of this is the fact that we are continuing the war.

MILITARY LEADERS REPORT TO KHOMEYNI ON WAR

LD211204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Col Seyyed Shirazi, the commander of operations in the west, and Colonel 'Attarian were separately received in audiences this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They presented reports to the imam of the nation on the latest developments on the battlefronts of right against wrong.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES DELEGATION LEADERS 22 FEB

GF221347 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Khaz'ali and Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abd al-Karim Hashemi Nejad, who led the Islamic revolution's delegation to Japan, Bangladesh and Indonesia, this morning to explain the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, they informed the imam of the results of their visit.

OLOF PALME HOLDS TALKS, CONCLUDES VISIT TO TEHRAN

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD201234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report, Olof Palme, special representative of the UN secretary general, who arrived in Tehran yesterday afternoon after a visit to Baghdad, met and held talks with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, in his first official meeting in Iran. This meeting, which took place at the presidential office in the presence of the political adviser to the president, lasted 1 hour. The principles on which agreement could be reached to end the war; Saddam's recent threats, which demonstrate his aggressive nature; and Iran's decisive stance on the war imposed on it--that is, the principle that the Iraqi regime is an aggressor and that as long as a single Iraqi soldier remains on our soil, we will not have talks--were subjects of discussion.

Meeting With Rafsanjani

LD211726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the UN secretary general's special envoy, Mr Olof Palme, met and conferred at noon today with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker, at the latter's office.

The meeting, which lasted 1 hour, covered the Iraqi aggressive war against Iran.

Palme and his delegation later toured the Majlis building.

Meeting With Raja'i's Adviser

GF212003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The prime minister's political adviser, Mohammad Hashemi, received Olof Palme, the UN secretary general's special envoy and former Swedish prime minister, this morning. The two sides conversed for more than 1 hour. Olof Palme began the conversation by saying: This is the third time I have visited this region to explore the current issue.

I have seen the war's devastation and have studied the background of the issues that led to the war. He added: I am confident that war is not a means of resolving the conflict. Instead, a search for a political solution must be conducted.

The prime minister's political adviser replied: The Supreme Defense Council will study the issues of the war, which has been imposed on Iran by Iraq, because this war has been imposed by the United States on our Muslim people throught the Iraqi regime. Saddam's regime attacked us by land, sea and air and we, as we have frequently announced, will reject negotiations as long as there is one enemy soldier on our land. The Muslim Iranian people, who, with their bare hands and with simple weapons, overthrew the U.S. agent regime, are able to drive Saddam and the United States from our land.

Olof Palme then said: I have heard the team "rejection of negotiations" from everyone I have met with in Iran, despite war losses and the war's escalation.

Brother Mohammad Hashemi replied: The government and its institutions are in harmony and they express the will of the Iranian people, who decided to continue fighting until the expulsion of the last enemy soldier. He added: The Iranian people have fully understood the tactics and plots of the aggressors, who look to the United Nations and world leaders for a cease-fire and peaceful negotiations, pretending that they have peaceful intentions. This is done and has been done by Israel over the past 30 years, while it continues to occupy the lands of the Arab countries.

The prime minister's political adviser, brother Mohammad Hashemi, in his conversation with the UN secretary general's special envoy, said: Mr Palme, you should have informed world public opinion of the crimes committed by Saddam and condemned the aggressor.

Olof Palme said: My task is confined to searching for a solution to the conflict. I am neutral and I have no weapon to offer you.

Mohammad Hashemi said: We do not expect you to assist us militarily. Yet, you have not used the weapon you possess, the weapon of words, because you should have condemned the aggressor and made the distinction between the aggressor and the one against whom the aggression is directed. Therefore, I say that this neutrality is completely prejudiced on the side of the aggressor, because the aggressive Iraqi regime has shelled the civilian areas of our cities at night, using rockets 9 meters long. This led to the killing and wounding of hundreds of innocent people, while our pilots refrained from bombing the bridge that a private car was crossing. If you informed the world of these contrasts and realities, it could distinguish between the aggressor and the victim.

The UN secretary general's special envoy said: In the hotel where I am staying, there is a saying of Imam 'Ali that admonishes the use of patience. You, brother Hashemi, have no patience.

Brother Hashemi said: Yes, patience is to withstand difficulties and hardships and to move forward to reach a sublime goal. This is the meaning of the patience that the Muslim Iranian people understand. These people will continue the war as long as there is one enemy soldier on our land, even if the war lasts for 10 years.

22 Feb Departure

LD221128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, the UN secretary generals' special envoy, Olof Palme, left Tehran this morning at the conclusion of his visit to our country for talks on various aspects of the imposed war with Iraq.

During his visit to our country, the UN envoy met and conferred with the president, the Majlis speaker, the president of the Supreme Court and the prime minister's political adviser.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 20 FEB

LD202110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council held a session tonight in Tehran chaired by Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief. At this session, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis; Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister; Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri; and the official in charge of Supreme Defense Council publicity were present. Olof Palme's trip to Iran, the situation on the war fronts and Iran's position on the fate of the Muslim nation of Afghanistan were discussed.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent, at this relatively long session--which ended a few minutes after 2300--Olof Palme's trip to Iran and his mission was discussed. It was announced that, in discussions to be held with him, it should be emphasized that no negotiations with the Iraqi Government will be considered; if Iraq is willing to put an end to this imposed war, which was initiated by that government, it should leave Iranian soil and move all of its aggressive forces to the other side of the border.

The second issue considered at tonight's session was Afghanistan. The Defense Council stressed that the future of Afghanistan should be determined by the Muslim people of that country, and the Afghan mojahedin. At the end of this session a report was studied on the situation on the war fronts and the latest developments.

MONTAZERI CALLS FOR STRONGER ARMY, ECONOMY

LD201330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The united and God-seeking people of Qom today willingly rushed to the Hakim Nezami School in that city to rub their foreheads on the prayer headrest, in order to reaffirm their support for and agreement with the life-giving decrees of the heavenly precepts of Islam.

The esteemed jurisconsult Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri recited Friday prayers at the school. In his prayer sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri made the following remarks:

1. Referring to that historic day, 18 February, which marked the brave uprising of the courageous people of Azarbayjan and the 40th day of the martyrdom of a number of clergymen and people of Qom, Ayatollah Montazeri commended their efforts, which resulted in the victory of the revolution, and said a prayer for the dependents of the martyrs.

2. Addressing the army, he asked them to be alert to plots by those who intend to separate them from the nation. While endorsing Islamic institutions and the pure personnel and commanders of the army, he asked the army to neutralize the plots of those who intend to separate pure and religious people from the army by strengthening Islamic institutions and the pure army personnel.

3. Condemning groups which resorted to clubs and club wielding, Ayatollah Montazeri warned youths against subversive influences and urged them to remain alert.

4. Addressing the president, the prime minister and the Majlis, he pointed out that since President Reagan has twice wished for a change in Iranian Government, the sincerity and anti-imperialistic nature of the government is clear to our nation, and the nation understands its duty to support the government. Therefore, we ask the president and the prime minister, and also the Majlis, to quicken their efforts to complete the Cabinet and appoint ministers to unfilled positions, and not to be indifferent about this duty.

5. Referring to the country's budget allocation, he asked the government to give more consideration to villages and villagers on the supply of water and electricity, road construction and factories and to attach more importance to the country's fortification and advancement.

6. Asking the Iranian people to step up their work efforts to neutralize plots to close down factories and disrupt economic activities, Ayatollah Montazeri called for a strong, independent economy to guarantee the country's political independence.

ACTING OIL MINISTER COMMENTS ON FUEL SHORTAGES

LD220756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent, acting Petroleum Minister Sa'adat discussed the public's concern over the shortage of gas oil. The minister expressed the hope that with the efforts currently underway the situation will soon improve. He said that there should be no cause for concern among truck and bus owners regarding fuel shortages.

Regarding the decision on the domestic fuel situation, the acting petroleum minister said that, as has already been announced by the fuel and energy committee, this month's gas oil ration for domestic consumption will not be distributed.

MINISTER NEMATZADEH ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

LD211224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] In a PARS interview, Industries and Mines Minister engineer Nematzadeh spoke about Iranian industry's problems and future plans. He first referred to the country's industrial sector, its (?problems) and operations. He said: We are witnessing an annual import of goods amounting to nearly 100 billion tomans. If we were to decide to manufacture this quantity of goods in the country, then we would need to allocate nearly 600 billion tomans in the budget for investment in the production sector.

The minister further said: As far as the Ministry of Industries and Mines is concerned, cooperation with the nonaligned countries, particularly revolutionary Muslim countries, has priority. To date, a great many offers have been made by these countries, as well as other countries, including India, Sweden and the Eastern bloc countries. Nematzadeh continued: The Eastern bloc countries' relations with Iran, as far as we are concerned, will be based first on independence. He added: Obviously, the main difference between the revolutionary government and the former regime concerning the purchasing of technology must be taken into account. The revolutionary government will purchase the necessary technology from world markets freely and on the basis of its own independent planning; it will not allow any country to control Iran's economy, using the pretext of technological superiority.

He then referred to the multinational nominal shares in Iranian industry, adding: These types of shares in the Iranian economy total about 40 billion rials, which constitutes a minimal share as compared to the volume of investments on the national level.

These investments are mostly in the country's large manufacturing units presently under government management. Consequently, they will have no part to play in the policy and management of state-owned manufacturing units. These investments are, however, safe, without accruing any interest, until such a time as the Islamic Consultative Assembly makes a decision about them.

Our policy in this regard is to reach a settlement and decision in the case of each industrial line. So far, we have nationalized two important industrial fields of foodstuffs and pharmaceutical goods, having already reported their status to the five-member commission that was set up on the basis of a law aimed at safeguarding and developing Iranian industry.

KHAMENE'I INTERVIEWED ON IRANIAN STANDS

GF211921 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Ash-Shariqah AL-AZMINAH AL-'ARABIYYAH magazine, in its latest issue, published an interview granted to its correspondent by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council and the Tehran Friday imam, during his latest visit to Dubai. First, the magazine correspondent asked about the aim of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i's visit to India. Khamene'i replied: The aim of this visit is to make the call of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim Iranian people heard by the Indian Government and people and to explain Iran's political stand. He added: At present, our Islamic revolution is alien and our duty is to show the real face of the Islamic Republic to the Indian people, who are linked to us by strong ties.

The correspondent asked: We read in the press that there is a conflict in Iran. What is the extent of this conflict, its dimensions and effect? The magazine published that the leader of the Iranian delegation was astonished at the word "conflict" and said: What is said and published is a part of the plots by Zionist and imperialist media, which try to falsely depict Iranian issues. Otherwise, there is no issue of this kind in Iran. The executive, legislative and judicial institutions in Iran are working in perfect harmony.

The correspondent asked Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i: How can the revolution build what the war has devastated, especially in the economic field? The Tehran Friday imam answered: We depend on the people's strength in this field and we are confident that our people will be able to rebuild over a short period of time what the war has devastated.

Answering a question on whether Iran will ask for foreign aid, the Tehran Friday imam answered: We do not want to depend on foreign aid at all; rather, we will depend only on God's support and our people's strength.

The correspondent asked: What will be your attitude toward the countries that adopted a certain stand on the war? The leader of the Iranian delegation replied: We are confronting our enemies only, although we do not believe that neutrality in the matter of aggression is a true stand. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: I want the Persian Gulf countries to know that what is going on in Iran now is an Islamic and Koranic phenomenon, a new birth for Islam and a revival of old Muslim dreams. Therefore, we expect the Muslim peoples and countries to consider the Iranian issue their issue.

DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN LEBANON REPORTED

GF201751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Iranian Voice and Vision correspondent has reported from Beirut that the leader of the Iranian delegation to Lebanon, Jalaleddin Farsi, met with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The situations in the region and in Lebanon were discussed during the meeting.

last night the delegation met with brother Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The situation in southern Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance and relations between the Palestinian revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran were discussed during the meeting.

The Iranian delegation also met yesterday evening with brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Salih, Fatah Central Committee members. The goals and dimensions of the Islamic revolution in Iran were discussed during the meeting. The members of the Iranian delegation emphasized the importance of the ideology of the Islamic revolution.

Yesterday evening, brother Jalaleddin Farsi attended the ceremonies held in Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall at the Arab university in Beirut on the occasion of the Arbai'in [40th day after death] of one of the martyrs of the Palestinian revolution. He was welcomed by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and by the attendants of the ceremonies. A number of Palestinian resistance officials and a gathering of students attended the ceremonies. Brother Yasir 'Arafat delivered a speech during the ceremonies in which he replied, for the first time, to the latest campaigns by the leader of the Egyptian regime, Anwar as-Sadat, against the PLO. He said: We do not attach any importance to the curses directed against us by the media of As-Sadat and the United States.

Brother Jalaleddin Farsi and the delegation accompanying him inspected the educational center in Az-Zahra', south Lebanon, last night. They also met with scholar Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, the deputy chairman of the supreme Islamic Shi'ite council, and Mrs Rabab as-Sadr, the director of the Muslim nursing institute for women. During the meeting, goals of the Islamic revolution in Iran, media dissemination, propagation of the Islamic revolution and confrontation of enemy plots were discussed. The meeting also touched upon the situation in southern Lebanon, whereby scholar Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din stressed that the southern Lebanon issue is really a political issue, with military and humane dimensions. Brother Jalaleddin Farsi praised the resistance and steadfastness of the citizens in southern Lebanon in the face of Zionist aggression and expressed the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for this resistance. Jalaleddin Farsi and his aides inspected the nursing school and the foundation for the care of the children of southern Lebanese martyrs in Az-Zahra'. On this occasion, brother Farsi dined with the children. Brother Farsi also addressed a gathering of students at the nursing institute, in which he emphasized the importance of the role of women in the Islamic revolution.

The Iranian delegation inspected the (Ash-Shayyah) district in southeast Beirut, a district inhabited by the homeless and the oppressed. It is worth noting that in this district the pictures of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, of Imam Musa as-Sadr and of the martyred Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, as well as the flags of the Islamic Republic of Iran and posters, are displayed on walls. After this visit, the members of the Iranian delegation visited the (Ash-Shayyah) mosque, where they attended the ceremonies held by young Lebanese Muslims commemorating the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Further Details

LD211440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The representative of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut has reported: The delegation sent to Saudi Arabia by the supreme council for the coordination of Islamic publicity, headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Gholam Hoseyn Haqqan', ended its visit to Arabia and arrived in Beirut yesterday evening.

According to this report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani and his entourage were welcomed at Beirut airport by Hajj 'Ali 'Ammar, a member of the Command Council of the Amal Movement, and 'Abu at-Tayyib, on behalf of the Palestinian resistance.

After arriving at Beirut airport, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani told reporters: The aim of this delegation, and of other delegations sent to various countries, is to explain the true face of Islam and the meaning of the Islamic revolution of Iran to the people of these countries.

He expressed delight at the result of his visit to Arabia and at being able to contact the people to explain the meaning of the revolution to them.

According to the same report, last night this delegation visited the Central Bureau of the Amal Movement in the region of Burj al-Rajinah, in southwest Beirut. Here the delegation held talks with the chairman of the Command Council of the Amal Movement, the official in charge of military affairs of this movement and several members of the Command Council. The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut also took part in these talks.

At the end of this visit, an official spokesman of the Amal Movement told reporters that the situation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that of southern Lebanon were discussed. He said: We have similar views on the need to encounter the enemies of the nation of Islam and to confront colonialism and Zionism and their agents in the region. He added: During these talks, the continuation of the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the Amal Movement and the deprived people of Lebanon, for the liberation of southern Lebanon, and the continuation of the Amal Movement's support for the Islamic revolution of Iran, till its final victory, were also emphasized.

According to a report from the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut, the delegation took part in a television conference yesterday at the end of its visit to Arabia. During this conference, Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani, the head of the delegation, first explained the gains of the Islamic revolution, Eastern and Western conspiracies and the Iranian stance in the recent imposed war. He then replied to questions put to him by correspondents.

In reply to a question on the recent government decision to accept the good-will mission, he said: We have clarified our position many times before and I repeat it again: We shall not negotiate with the invader, and the admission of this group does not mean that we have changed our stance. But, as we have announced before, anybody may travel to Iran to see Saddam's crime.

TEHRAN URGES INVESTIGATION OF 'CLUB WIELDING'

LD221914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1124 GMT 22 Feb 81

["The days' political commentary"]

[Text] The revolutionary Iranian society's sociopolitical situation, being in one of its most sensitive stages, is daily confronting new problems and at times shows signs of unavoidable confusion. Every day a new problem is raised and publicized. Should you wish to have a fundamental assessment of the causes of and contributing factors in these events, you should notice that these events relate to dependency, once their roots are sought.

Among the issues currently being widely publicized is the problem of club wielding. Club wielding is essentially a bullying method inherent in reactionary and satanic systems. We have already witnessed examples of such acts during the reign of the former shah. Traditionally, club wielders are those who, supported by force and at a political level by the government, rise against the people to silence their freedom-seeking cries. Such people are usually bribed or hired by the government and enjoy no popular base. However, in the postrevolution era, with the free political climate that has resulted from the very nature of the revolution and the growth of various groups and minigroups, this phenomenon has begun to gain relative momentum.

There were times when the people's opposition to groups and bands making counterrevolutionary slogans used to be branded club-wielding acts. There were even times when the people used to disperse subversive demonstrations by a group dependent on others and were still branded as club wielders by factions who did not wish to see the revolution progress, although these people never carried any clubs. The situation reached a point at one time when a certain number of people shamelessly claimed that the ideology is now being transformed into club wielding. For when they failed to see any clubs being wielded by the people and the advocates of the ideology, they were forced to call the ideology a club, in order to create the misunderstanding that any ideologist is a club wielder.

This process, precisely following a specific course, by making use of one term, "club wielding," a mistaken tradition under the monarchy, was attempting to distort any popular movement within the framework of confrontation between the masses and the counterrevolutionaries. This by itself gave the counterrevolutionaries a wider latitude, enabling them to throw down the gauntlet. For instance, should it happen that a certain counterrevolutionary group announces its plan to stage a demonstration or march or meeting in circumstances, very sensitive circumstances, when the government and the revolution are in need of calm and order, and then faces the people's protest, they interpret this protest as club wielding, whereas the people are carrying no clubs, knives or daggers.

Now, let us see who is the real club wielder in our midst; who is it who is trying to make propaganda capital out of the existing situation? A look at what happens covertly inside organizations and groups could clearly show the depth of the problem. We really ought to study the issue to see why the issue of club wielding is being raised, and in this particular form; we ought to try and find the reason for it.

The main source of club wielding is clearly specified in the distributed statements and documents from some of the organizations rejected by society. An internal pamphlet published by one of the organizations, while issuing guidelines to its members, says: The sympathizers are advised to exacerbate the conflict between the president and other members of the government, and by writing on walls and posting divisive slogans they should try to aggravate the differences among the president, the prime minister and other organs.

In yet another section, the members are encouraged to write slogans against the prime minister. Then the sympathizers are instructed to defend their headquarters against the government with all of their might and even to use weapons. These are some of the clearest examples of fomenting the problem of club wielding.

There are certain groups that fabricate events, resort to false clashes and raise their clubs. Then, when the people's feelings are properly whipped up, they begin to shout "Death to reaction." In certain places, they even make their own martyrs, hold memorial services and then demand blood money. What attracts attention at first glance is the reality of the approach. However, the question is, can such an approach be realized without the ground having already been prepared?

Are those who keep talking about club wielders, who give the impression that these club wielders are nothing but a misguided group, without bothering to mention any groups or minigroups--thus exonerating them--are they unaware of the process that is fomenting this phenomenon? Can we fail to trace the causes behind it if we study the situation minutely?

The fact of the matter is that policies backed by the bayonet are condemned if club wielding, in its real sense and divorced from logic, is totally unjustified. But the question is: Are the groups and political factions, being politically isolated, always immaculate and dissociated so far as these events are concerned? Should we not be considering why a certain group announces a march on a certain day, and why at a certain time certain clubs are wielded, or why at a certain time a shot is fired? Should we not ask why we have to witness certain calculated acts at a most sensitive period? As for what happened at Amjadieh [a demonstration at a Tehran stadium], the imam explained it quite nicely, saying that it was not a question of club wielding but rather an issue related to America. In other words, if we are faced with a club-wielding riot, this is not social malaise, for once America and its agents in Iran, who are laying the grounds for riots in the country, are removed, the danger will disappear.

Didn't the incident in Mobarezan Street [in Tehran] clarify the matter? It is through an indepth study of these facts and events that the real perpetrators of club-wielding acts are clearly identified. We ought to see who is responsible for trying to muddy the waters; we ought to see who enjoys seeing anarchy achieved and who manages to survive; we ought to see who creates doubts in society by posing as the oppressed party, by falsely shouting "There is no freedom" and "Death to the club wielder and reaction," while he himself is responsible for club wielding. If we were to carefully review these points, we would clearly see the roles played by political groups and nuclei in these events, for not only are the people not club wielders, they have no such tradition. We ought to look for the real club wielders.

NABAVI DENIES REPORT OF TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

GF221608 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Statement issued by Behzad Nabavi, spokesman for the Iranian Government, on 22 February--read by announcer]

[Text] We categorically deny the FINANCIAL TIMES report on the resumption of economic relations between Iran and South Africa. We would like to remind everyone that the discussion of such topics by the imperialist and Zionist news media is aimed at [word indistinct] the minds of the world's oppressed, especially the African brothers. This plot is part of the international propaganda plot against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

[Signed] Behzad Nabavi, spokesman for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BRITISH MISSIONARIES RELEASED IN TEHRAN

LD222338 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2259 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Three British missionaries held in Iran have been released and were tonight ready to return home.

The three Anglicans spent their first full day of freedom in an Iranian Government reception centre today with a small religious service, a meal together and a long chat with the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite.

But the position of the fourth Briton, businessman Mr Andrew Pyke, is unclear, and he is still believed to be detained.

In an exclusive interview with the PRESS ASSOCIATION tonight Mr Waite said he was still unable to predict exactly when they were likely to leave the country.

"We are just living from one hour to the next and seeing what each day brings," he said.

However, he anticipated their departure sometime in the next week.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 411-413

411: Battle Successes

LD201810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Communique 411 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The combatants of the course of God with faith in their holy goal and with sacrifice, courage and resistance [words indistinct] are endeavoring 24 hours a day to destroy the enemy, who is already being routed.

Some activities and operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the battlefronts in the past 24 hours are as follows:

1. As a result of gunfire by the combatants based in the Gilan-e Gharb region, several enemy trenches were engulfed in flames and one of their ammunition dumps was destroyed. Our combative heroes' activities resulted in the enemy's supply route in the region being blocked and some aggressive Iraqi elements being killed.

2. As a result of mortar fire on enemy positions in the Ilam region, 12 trenches--2 of which were observation trenches--1 military vehicle with its occupants and 1 slit trench were destroyed and 6 soldiers of Saddam's army were killed.

3. In the Abadan region, 3 bases for 60-mm mortars, 1 machinegun, 1 observation tower, and 1 ammunition dumb belonging to the enemy were destroyed and 38 Iraqi aggressors were killed or wounded. In the same region, one enemy minefield was discovered and rendered safe.

4. In the Mahshahr region, units opened fire on the enemy positions and completely destroyed two military vehicles, one APC, one machinegun, one boat, some ammunition, several slit trenches and foxholes belonging to the enemy and killed or wounded some Iraqi soldiers.

5. In the Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr] region heavy weapons fire by our forces set one enemy position on fire and sank one enemy vessel.

6. Susangerd was under sporadic enemy artillery and mortar fire. The combatants of Islam returned the fire of the aggressive enemy positions.

7. Four aggressive Iraqi aircraft, which appeared over southern cities, were traced and followed by patrol aircraft and forced to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

412: Fighting in South, West

LD211742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Communique 412 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots: The self-sacrificing personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have spared no effort to eliminate the Iraqi invader forces. In the last few hours, the battle situation in the southern and western fronts was as follows:

1. Exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire between our forces and the enemy continued on most western fronts. The intensity of fire on the Meymak fronts increased. As a result of fire by the combatants of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed on one of these fronts, one enemy tank was destroyed and another was severely damaged. On another front, an enemy ammunition dump was set ablaze and destroyed.

2. At 1400 on 20 February, self-sacrificing special forces of the army planted mines on one of the southern fronts and succeeded in destroying an enemy personnel carrier. Six of the enemy forces were killed and a number were injured.

The cities of Susangerd and Abadan came under Iraqi mortar shelling. Our forces retaliated by subjecting enemy positions to fierce artillery and heavy weapons shelling. No report concerning enemy casualties and losses is at hand. Seven of our forces were wounded. In the city of Abadan, 16 of our civilian compatriots and 1 policeman were injured.

3. The navy's combatants on the Khuninshahr front destroyed a number of enemy positions in the western sector of Khuninshahr by mounting mortar fire on enemy positions. The enemy suffered losses.

4. Yesterday our forces brought enemy positions in Al-Mo'amer and (Ad-Dadid) under heavy artillery shelling, inflicting considerable losses and casualties.

5. On 19 February, the self-sacrificing personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran lost 16 of their dear brothers in the cause of Islam and as guards of the Islamic homeland.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

413: 21 Feb Battles

LD221736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Communique 413 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The devotees of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the battlefronts in the west and south of the Islamic homeland of Iran are still endeavoring to rout the aggressive enemy. Here are details of some of the activities that took place on the battlefronts on 21 February, for the information of the revolutionary and militant compatriots of Iran:

1. The brave combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Abadan front opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed one machinegun, one ammunition dump, four assembly buildings and several enemy trenches and killed a number of Iraqis. The soldiers of Islam on that front also captured one mortar with four boxes of ammunition from the Iraqi forces. On another front at Abadan, the combative forces of Islam managed to destroy two bulldozers, one machinegun, one ammunition dump, two tanks, one motor vehicle, two trenches, and three enemy foxholes. Yesterday, the mercenary enemy brought the city of Abadan under artillery and mortar fire and inflicted damage on several residential houses, martyring 5 of our compatriots and wounding 21 others.

2. Yesterday our forces brought the enemy positions in the region of (Ad-Dayr) in Iraq under artillery fire and sank one Iraqi personnel-transport vessel, wounding two of its crew members.

3. Exchanges of artillery fire between the combative forces of Islam and the aggressive enemy continued in the regions of Karkheh Kur, Susangerd and Dezful. In the Ahvaz region, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed two enemy guns, one tank and one trench. Meanwhile, on 20 February the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran offered seven martyrs from various fronts to the Muslim nation of Iran.

4. In the Gilan-e Gharb region the forces of Islam, who are ready to give their lives destroyed enemy positions with their fire, along with one tank, two guns and one trench.

5. Yesterday several encroaching Iraqi aircraft violated the airspace of the southern cities of our country, but were forced to flee from the pursuit of the fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the fire of air defense units.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHORRAMSHAHR GOVERNOR ON CURRENT STATUS OF CITY

LD201235 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 15 Feb 81 p 11

[KEYHAN war correspondent Moshtaq Farzaneh's report: "It Was the Fighters Who Requested the Change of Name to Khuninshahr"]

[Excerpts] "The residents of Khorramshahr who lost their homes and those still fighting bravely in the eastern sector of Khorramshahr still consider the city as Khorramshahr."

Khorramshahr Governor Seyyed Mohammad Karim Najafi, who is now exercising the functions of governor from the eastern sector of the city, transmitted a message from the people and guards of Khorramshahr, adding: "All these groups have asked me to appeal to all organs and responsible officials, asking them to refer to the city as Khorramshahr, and to consider it a 'happy' town ["khorram" means "happy"]. Our city has now found greater happiness."

"The blood of our fighting martyrs and loved ones has made the rose bushes more luxuriant and the tulips more profuse."

On his own activities, the governor of Khorramshahr said: "In spite of what certain persons imagined would be the case, most government organizations that are able to work effectively in these circumstances are continuing their tasks in the eastern sector of the city. In particular, the Khorramshahr governor's office is at present looking after the people on the two islands of Minu and Arvand Kenar--two districts with a combined population of 30,000--and it is providing financial help and such vital assistance as seed and chemical fertilizer." Najafi added: "We are in the eastern sector, which has borne the brunt of the Iraqi attacks. Apart from this, it was this sector that succeeded in saving Abadan. Our boys resisted with selflessness and devotion for 45 days, and after the fall of Khorramshahr they managed to block the enemy's line of infiltration at the Khorramshahr bridge. They have continued to keep the road closed and are still fighting valiantly against the Ba'thist infidels; Abadan is still free."

[Question] The governor's office in Khorramshahr has kept up its executive functions. The residents of Minu Island, which is part of Khorramshahr, have remained where they are, and its population has increased because of the war, since the Arabic-speaking people of the villages near the occupied sector have gone to stay with relatives on Minu Island. On the island and in other areas the people need provisions, fuel and other supplies. Since these people are mainly farmers, their fuel, pumps, seed and fertilizer must be provided. We consider that we ourselves are the guards corps of Khorramshahr, a corps selected from among the finest and most devout sons of Khorramshahr. Everyone should know that as long as there is a single mud-built house remaining in the eastern sector of Khorramshahr, we will remain here too.

[Question] Which organization is providing you with your needs?

[Answer] The governor general of Khuzestan felt that the governor's office in Khorramshahr should continue to function. He mentioned repeatedly that Khorramshahr should not be forgotten by the authorities, which were some distance from the battlefront. A large sector is under our control and all of our efforts are directed toward the liberation of the occupied sector as soon as possible. The Khuzestan governor general's office will provide for our requirements to the best of its ability, whether in cash or in kind.

[Question] What sort of relations do you have with the army?

[Answer] We have always tried to maintain relations with the army, in accordance with Islamic standards. I remember the president saying in one of his election speeches that the army has four fundamental problems. I hope that these will be solved, in which case our army will certainly acquire a more Islamic tinge. As the imam has said, the hope exists that the army will always serve the people and not rule them.

[Question] When do you think that Khorramshahr will be liberated?

[Answer] I assure you that to retake Khorramshahr would be a perfectly simple matter; the difficult thing would be to retain a hold on it under the present conditions. There should be total coordination to get such routes as the Abadan-Mahshahr and Ahvaz-Abadan highways open.